

being the base text for further amendment, I would like to ask Members to draft their amendments to both bills, both the Shays-Meehan bill and the Ney legislation as they were introduced in the House.

Members must submit 55 copies of each amendment and one copy of a very brief explanation of each amendment to the Committee on Rules in room H-313 no later than 8 p.m. today. So they have until this evening, Tuesday, June 10.

Members should use the Office of Legislative Counsel to ensure that their amendments are properly drafted and should check with the Office of the Parliamentarian to be certain that their amendments comply with the Rules of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to run upstairs to see if there are any amendments that have been filed.

#### AUTHORIZING ROTUNDA OF CAPITOL TO BE USED FOR A CEREMONY TO PRESENT CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDALS TO THE ORIGINAL 29 NAVAJO CODE TALKERS

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 174) authorizing the Rotunda of the Capitol to be used on July 26, 2001, for a ceremony to present Congressional Gold Medals to the original 29 Navajo Code Talkers.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 174

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used on July 26, 2001, for a ceremony to present Congressional Gold Medals to the original 29 Navajo Code Talkers. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, during the Second World War, the United States Government called upon 29 Navajo men from the Navajo Nation to support the military effort by serving as Marine Corps radio operators. The actual number of enlistees later increased to over 350.

The Japanese had deciphered the military code developed by the United States for transmitting messages and the Navajo Marine Corps radio operators, who became known as the Navajo Code Talkers, developed a new code using their language to communicate military messages in the Pacific.

Throughout its extensive use, the code developed by these Native Americans proved unbreakable. The Navajos were people who had been discouraged from using their own language. Ulti-

mately, the code they developed using the same language would be credited with saving the lives of many American soldiers and several successful United States military engagements during World War II. It is an extreme honor to bring this legislation to the floor today authorizing a ceremony to be held in the Capitol Rotunda presenting Congressional Gold Medals to the original 29 Navajo Code Talkers. Their contribution to this Nation proved immeasurable.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. NEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would simply like to congratulate the gentleman on his statement and say that we look anxiously towards that program which will be held later this month.

I, last week, had the opportunity to meet with some people at MGM, and the motion picture which is going to be coming out on the work of the Navajo Code Talkers should be fascinating. I have the trailer upstairs. I have not seen it yet, but I know from the early reports we have seen that it will be a wonderful presentation of the work of these courageous people and the role that that they played during the Second World War.

I would like to strongly support the effort that is being led by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY), and it looks to me as if the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) is also working on this. I believe that it should be a great motion picture and a wonderful ceremony here, and I thank my friend for the leadership role he has played on this.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the Committee on Rules, the gentleman from California (Mr. DREIER), for his support on this important measure.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me begin by thanking the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for their efforts in bringing House Concurrent Resolution 174 to the floor today.

I introduced H. Con. Res. 174 on June 26, 2001, to authorize the Rotunda of the Capitol to be used on July 26, 2001, for a ceremony to present Congressional Gold Medals to the original 29 Navajo Code Talkers. This legislation will bring us one step closer to making the special and long overdue ceremony a reality.

I would also like to thank the 14 Members on both sides of the aisle who joined as original cosponsors to this measure.

During the 106th Congress, Senator JEFF BINGAMAN introduced legislation

to honor the Navajo Code Talkers who played a pivotal role in World War II. I introduced the companion measure so that both Chambers could support these original 29 heroic men with the Congressional Gold Medal. In addition, a Silver Medal will be presented to the other Navajo Code Talkers who later followed the original 29.

Thanks to Senator BINGAMAN's efforts, language was included in the last year omnibus bill to honor these men. This was an effort that I and many of my colleagues supported in the House. These Code Talkers will soon receive their long overdue recognition for their service and the honor they brought to our country and to their people. This is a historic moment for the Navajo Nation and for all World War II veterans.

The medals that the President will present to these 29 men on behalf of Congress will express our appreciation for their dedication and service as Navajo Code Talkers. Of the 29 original Navajo Code Talkers, 5 are still alive today. They are John Brown, Jr., of Navajo, New Mexico; Chester Nez of Albuquerque, New Mexico; Allen Dale June of West Valley City, Utah; Lloyd Oliver of Phoenix, Arizona; and Joe Palmer of Yuma, Arizona.

Mr. Speaker, during World War II, the Navajo Code Talkers took part in many assaults conducted by the U.S. Marines in the Pacific. In May 1942, the original 29 Navajo recruits attended Marine Boot Camp and worked to create the Navajo Code. The Navajo Code Talkers created messages by first translating Navajo words into English and then using the first letter of each English word to decipher their meaning. Because different Navajo words might be translated into different English words for the same letter, the code was especially difficult to decipher.

□ 1545

The use of Native American languages in coded military communications was not new to World War II. Choctaw Indians, for example, served as Code Talkers in World War I. The idea of using Navajo as code in World War II came from a veteran of World War I, Phillip Johnston. Johnston knew of the military's search for a code that would withstand all attempts to decipher it. He was also the son of a missionary, raised on the Navajo Indian Reservation, spoke fluent Navajo, and believed that the Navajo language was the answer to the military requirement for an indecipherable code, given that it was an unwritten language of extreme complexity.

The Navajo Code Talkers served in all six Marine divisions, Marine Raider battalions and Marine parachute units. They transmitted messages by telephone and radio in a code derived from their Native language, a code, I may add, that was never broken by the Japanese. The Navajo code remained so valuable that the Department of Defense kept the code secret for 23 years

after World War II. Therefore, the Code Talkers never received the recognition they deserved.

The ceremony on July 26 will at long last pay full tribute to the brave Americans who used their Native language to help bring an end to World War II in the Pacific. I would also like to mention that a separate ceremony is being planned for later this fall in Arizona or New Mexico to present a silver medal to each man who later qualified as a Navajo Code Talker.

In closing, let me say that the Navajo language imparts a sense of feeling, history and tradition to all the Code Talkers who served valiantly in World War II. To the five Code Talkers who are with us today, to their families, and to those who are with us in spirit, I say a few words in Navajo, which I will translate.

Dine bizaad chooz' iidgo silaoltsooi  
niha nidaazbaa

Aadoo ak'ah dadeesdlii.

Nitsaago baa aheeh daniidzin.

Ahehee.

Which in English translates to, "Let me express my deep gratitude to the Navajo Code Talkers who provided and helped to develop an ingenious code based on your language, and became the communications link to and from the front lines of the Allies in the Pacific War." Through the Navajo Code Talkers' bravery, their sacrifice, and the unbreakability of the code, the United States military was able to communicate with one another.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I urge my colleagues to come together and support this resolution, support our Navajo veterans and every veteran who sacrificed their very lives for the liberties and freedoms we enjoy today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE), the cochair of the Native American Caucus, who has also been a staunch leader on Native American issues in this body for many years.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 174, the resolution sponsored by the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL), that authorizes the use of the Capitol Rotunda on July 26, 2001, for a ceremony to present the Congressional Gold Medal to the original 29 Navajo Code Talkers.

I am honored to have been an original cosponsor of H.R. 4527, the legislation sponsored by my good friend the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) that authorizes the President of the United States to award the gold medal on behalf of the Congress to each of the original Navajo Code Talkers.

I also want to acknowledge the work of Senator JEFF BINGAMAN for his efforts in getting the Senate version of the bill included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of Fiscal Year 2001.

Mr. Speaker, awarding these medals to the brave Navajo men that served

this country at a time of war by using the Navajo language to develop a unique and unbreakable code to communicate military messages in the Pacific is long overdue.

The United States Marine Corps recruited and enlisted 29 Navajo men to serve as Marine Corps radio operators. These men are referred to today as the Navajo Code Talkers. The number of Code Talkers would later increase to over 350. So successful was the code that the Code Talkers were sworn to secrecy, an oath they honored until 1968, when the Department of Defense declassified the code.

Mr. Speaker, the heroic efforts of these men saved the lives of many, including probably my own brother Kenneth Robert Kildee, and hastened the end of World War II in the Pacific theater.

I ask my colleagues for their support of this resolution so that Congress, through the presentation of the Congressional Gold Medal, can finally express the gratitude of an entire Nation to these brave men for the contributions they made during a time of war and the valor with which they served their country.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I certainly would like to thank the original sponsor of this legislation, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL), for his leadership and for bringing this legislation to the floor. I would also be remiss if I did not express my gratitude to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY), the chairman of the Committee on House Administration, for his support, and also the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the ranking member of the Committee on House Administration, for his support in bringing this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, as a former student of Brigham Young University, it was my privilege to know many students who are Americans of Navajo descent. If I could, I would like to say a fond hello in Navajo, Yateeh.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored as an original cosponsor to speak today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 174 to authorize the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol to be used later this month for a ceremony to present Congressional Gold Medals to the original 29 Navajo Code Talkers, a ceremony that is certainly long, long overdue.

Mr. Speaker, the idea of using an Indian language as a code was first tried during World War I by the Canadians. The Canadians used Choctaw Indians in their effort, but the experiment was not successful. The failure of this effort is attributed to the Indians knowing very little English and there being no equivalent terminology for the military terms.

The next effort to use an Indian language for a code during wartime was made by the Americans in World War II. The origin of this effort is credited to Phillip Johnston, who was the son of missionaries who did a lot of work among the Navajo Indians. Mr. Johnston brought their idea to the U.S. Marines in California. Because of the bad experience during World War I, still our government was very reluctant to be receptive to this kind of an idea.

Eventually the supporters of the Code Talkers prevailed, at least enough to conduct a test. Two Navajos were sent into one room, and two were put in a second room without visual contact. A message was given to the Navajos in the first room, and they were instructed to translate the message and send it to the other room. The three-line message was encoded, transmitted and decoded in 20 seconds. Encoding and decoding the same message by machine took 30 minutes, and the viability of using the Navajo for military encryption became readily apparent.

Nevertheless, there was still some resistance to using American Indians to transmit military messages. An authorization was given to recruit only 30 Navajos for a pilot program. Recruiting potential Code Talkers and getting them through military training was not easy. Most Navajo did not speak English, and they were all coming from a very different culture.

Parts of their training, such as long runs in the hot sun or surviving in the desert with one canteen of water, came quite naturally to them. Other parts of the training, such as certain aspects of military discipline and the maintenance and repair of radio transmitters and receivers, were somewhat alien to them.

In constructing a code, the Navajo had to take several things into consideration. The code would have to be memorized. It would then be used in periods of conflict when tensions were running high and transmissions could be difficult to hear clearly because of static, close-by rifle fire and explosions.

With those constraints in mind, the Navajo used four basic rules in developing this code: 1. Each code word must have some logical connection to the actual word; 2. Each code word should be unusually descriptive or creative; 3. Each code word should be short; and, 4. No code word should be easily confused with another.

While developing the code, the Navajo were placed in battle simulations, and transmissions were monitored by military code breakers and Navajos who did not know the code. No one broke the code during these tests.

Mr. Speaker, the first 30 Code Talkers were sent into battle, and the pilot program was a success. Eventually 350 Code Talkers were employed in battle, including the battles of Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Saipan, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. At Iwo Jima alone, the Navajo

Code Talkers passed over 800 error-free messages in a 48-hour period.

The bottom line, Mr. Speaker, is that thousands of lives of our soldiers, sailors and marines were saved due to the outstanding job our Navajo Code Talkers made as part of our war effort during World War II, especially in places I had previously mentioned.

About 4 years ago, Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to travel with the late Senator John Chafee from Rhode Island to represent the Congress at a special ceremony whereby our government had authorized construction of a parliamentary building for the Solomon Islands Government as a gift from the people of the United States to commemorate one of the most fierce battles that took place in the South Pacific, the battle of Guadalcanal, where thousands of Marines lost their lives, and the late Senator John Chafee was among the few 19-year-old Marines who fought in that terrible battle. It was a moving experience for both Senator CHAFEE and I to visit the remnants of that terrible conflict. The Navajo Code Talkers were a critical part of our success in winning the war in the Pacific.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that 29 of the original Code Talkers will be recognized later this month for their work. Because of the secrecy placed on the program, the valor the Navajo displayed during World War II was not recognized for decades. Their code was finally declassified in 1968, and it was only declassified then because electronic equipment had been developed that would be sufficient to meet military needs. The Navajo Code Talkers were also used in Korea in the 1950s, and even in Vietnam in the 1960s.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank the gentleman from New Mexico, Mr. UDALL, for his leadership in bringing this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON).

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today in support of this resolution and in support of the valiant men who served their country in World War II. Those men, known today as the Navajo Code Talkers, played a key role in our Nation's victory in that great war.

Mr. Speaker, it was the cryptic language of the Navajo that was essential in the U.S. Marine takeover of vital areas like Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Peleliu and Iwo Jima. Well-known to the Code Talkers are the words of Major Howard Connor, who said, "Without the Navajos, the Marines would never have taken Iwo Jima."

Today, we open up our Nation's Capitol to the few surviving Navajo Code Talkers. Later this month, the President will give them an honor long overdue. Mr. Speaker, only 5 of the original 29 Code Talkers are alive today. I am proud to say that one of those, Mr. Allan Dale June, lives in my home State of Utah. Mr. June, like so many

others during World War II, sacrificed years of his life for the love of his country.

I would ask that all Members of this body join me today in thanking these men for their service. These medals, which can never fully compensate these men for their sacrifice, will at least ensure that their heroic deeds will never again be forgotten.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me just once again thank the chairman for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank the ranking member, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), for his dedication to this issue, and also the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) for his tremendous support of a very important issue.

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 174, authorizing a ceremony in the Rotunda of the Capitol to present Congressional Gold Medals to the original 29 Navajo Code Talkers.

At the start of World War II, operations in the Pacific were compromised because the Japanese were breaking U.S. radio codes. Philip Johnson, the son of a missionary to the Navajos and one of the few non-Navajos, who spoke their language fluently, suggested using Navajo for secure communications.

In the 1940s, Navajo was an unwritten language and is extremely complex. It answered the military requirement for an indecipherable code. Its syntax and tonal qualities make it unintelligible to anyone without extensive exposure and training. It has no alphabet or symbols, and is spoken only on the Navajo lands of the American Southwest.

In 1942, Navajo men were recruited by the Marines to be radio operators, called Navajo Code Talkers. Most of them were barely out of high school and from the reservation just north of Gallup, New Mexico. The Navajo Reservation is about the size of the state of West Virginia and is located in my state of New Mexico and extends into Arizona.

The Navajo radiomen served from 1942 to 1945, and often the code talkers were in the forefront of the bloody battles of the Pacific. The Japanese never broke the Navajo code or captured a Navajo Code Talker. The code talkers are credited with saving thousands of American lives.

The Navajo Code Talker's work remained classified until 1968 because the Pentagon was unsure whether the Navajo Language might be needed again.

The Navajo Code talkers played an important role in winning the war in the Pacific. They deserve our thanks and support.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support H. Con. Res. 174 today to authorize the use of the rotunda to honor and celebrate the heroic work of the Navajo Code Talkers. I thank my colleague from New Mexico, Mr. TOM UDALL, for sponsoring this resolution.

During World War II, about 400 Navajo tribe members served as code talkers for the

United States Marines. They transmitted messages by telephone and radio in their native language—a code that the Japanese never broke. Navajo is an unwritten language of extreme complexity and one estimate indicated that fewer than 30 non-Navajos could understand the language at the outbreak of World War II. Navajos demonstrated that they could encode, transmit and decode a three-line message in English in just 20 seconds. Machines of the time required 30 minutes to do the same job.

This resolution does great justice by recognizing the contributions of these great people to our nation's collective security and history.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, in May 1942 twenty-nine Navajos entered boot camp and later went to Camp Pendleton to develop a code that used the Navajo language as its basis. They worked at finding new words or meaning for military terms, which had no actual Navajo translation as well as an alphabetical way of spelling out other words. So began the career of the Navajo Code Talkers who were the secret weapon of the Marine Corps against Japan. Their unbreakable code would play a vital part in the United States ability to win World War II.

The man credited for the idea of a code based on Navajo language goes to Philip Johnston, an engineer in Los Angeles. His father had been a Protestant missionary; therefore, as a child he moved to a Navajo reservation where he grew up and learned the culture and the language. Knowing that the Navajo language had been orally handed down through the centuries was Johnston's main argument for this code. He argued that it was a system that would not have to be changed on a regular basis, and because it had never been written down it could not result in falling into the hands of the enemy.

Ironically, Navajos were subjected to alienation in their own homeland and discouraged from speaking their language yet they still came willingly forward and used their language to defend their country and help develop the most successful military code of the time.

The code was such a success that the Department of Defense kept the Code secret for 23 years after World War II. It was finally declassified in 1968. The Code Talkers had been sworn to secrecy, an oath they kept and honored. Imagine these unsung heroes returned home with no special recognition for what they had accomplished and sadly over the years some have died never receiving the honor and accolades that they so deserved.

The time has come for us to recognize the Navajo Code Talkers with a Congressional Gold Medal—the most distinguished honor a civilian can receive. It is for that reason I support House Concurrent Resolution 174, authorizing use of the rotunda to present Congressional Gold Medals to the original 29 Navajo Code Talkers. This honor has been a long time in coming.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 174.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of

those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 174.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

Accordingly (at 4 p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

□ 1800

### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON) at 6 p.m.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

House Concurrent Resolution 170, by the yeas and nays;

House Concurrent Resolution 168, by the yeas and nays;

House Concurrent Resolution 174, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

### ENCOURAGING CORPORATIONS TO CONTRIBUTE TO FAITH-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 170.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr.

WHITFIELD) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 170, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 391, nays 17, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 211]

YEAS—391

Abercrombie	DeLauro	Istook
Ackerman	DeLay	Jefferson
Aderholt	DeMint	Jenkins
Akin	Deutsch	John
Andrews	Diaz-Balart	Johnson (CT)
Armey	Dicks	Johnson (IL)
Baca	Doggett	Johnson, E. B.
Bachus	Dooley	Johnson, Sam
Baker	Doolittle	Jones (NC)
Baldacci	Doyle	Jones (OH)
Baldwin	Dreier	Kanjorski
Ballenger	Duncan	Kaptur
Barcia	Dunn	Keller
Barr	Edwards	Kelly
Barrett	Ehlers	Kennedy (RI)
Bartlett	Ehrlich	Kerns
Barton	Emerson	Kildee
Bass	English	Kilpatrick
Becerra	Eshoo	Kind (WI)
Bentsen	Etheridge	King (NY)
Bereuter	Everett	Kingston
Berkley	Farr	Kirk
Berman	Fattah	Klecza
Berry	Ferguson	Knollenberg
Biggert	Filner	Kolbe
Billirakis	Flake	Kucinich
Bishop	Fletcher	LaFalce
Blagojevich	Foley	LaHood
Blumenauer	Forbes	Lampson
Blunt	Ford	Langevin
Boehert	Fossella	Lantos
Boehner	Frelinghuysen	Largent
Bonilla	Frost	Larsen (WA)
Bonior	Gallegly	Latham
Bono	Ganske	LaTourette
Borski	Gekas	Leach
Boswell	Gephardt	Lee
Boucher	Gibbons	Levin
Boyd	Gilchrest	Lewis (GA)
Brady (PA)	Gillmor	Lewis (KY)
Brady (TX)	Gilman	Linder
Brown (FL)	Gonzalez	Lipinski
Brown (OH)	Goode	LoBiondo
Brown (SC)	Goodlatte	Lowey
Bryant	Gordon	Lucas (KY)
Burr	Goss	Lucas (OK)
Burton	Graham	Luther
Buyer	Granger	Maloney (CT)
Callahan	Graves	Maloney (NY)
Calvert	Green (TX)	Manzullo
Camp	Green (WI)	Markey
Cantor	Greenwood	Mascara
Capito	Grucci	Matheson
Capps	Gutierrez	Matsui
Cardin	Gutknecht	McCarthy (MO)
Carson (OK)	Hall (OH)	McCarthy (NY)
Castle	Hall (TX)	McCollum
Chabot	Hansen	McCrery
Chambliss	Harman	McGovern
Clay	Hart	McHugh
Clayton	Hastings (FL)	McInnis
Clement	Hastings (WA)	McIntyre
Clyburn	Hayes	McKeon
Coble	Hayworth	McNulty
Collins	Hefley	Meehan
Combest	Herger	Meek (FL)
Condit	Hill	Meeks (NY)
Cooksey	Hilleary	Menendez
Costello	Hilliard	Mica
Cox	Hinojosa	Miller (FL)
Cramer	Hobson	Miller, Gary
Crane	Hoeffel	Mink
Crenshaw	Hoekstra	Mollohan
Crowley	Holden	Moore
Cubin	Holt	Moran (KS)
Culberson	Hooley	Moran (VA)
Cummings	Horn	Morella
Cunningham	Hostettler	Murtha
Davis (CA)	Houghton	Myrick
Davis (FL)	Hoyer	Nadler
Davis (IL)	Hunter	Napolitano
Davis, Jo Ann	Hutchinson	Neal
Davis, Tom	Hyde	Nethercutt
Deal	Isakson	Ney
DeFazio	Israel	Northup
Delahunt	Issa	Norwood

Nussle	Roybal-Allard	Sweeney
Oberstar	Royce	Tancred
Ortiz	Rush	Tanner
Osborne	Ryan (WI)	Tauscher
Ose	Ryun (KS)	Tauzin
Otter	Sabo	Taylor (NC)
Owens	Sanchez	Terry
Oxley	Sanders	Thomas
Pallone	Sandlin	Thompson (CA)
Pascarella	Sawyer	Thompson (MS)
Pastor	Saxton	Thornberry
Payne	Schaffer	Thune
Pelosi	Schiff	Thurman
Pence	Schrock	Tiahrt
Peterson (MN)	Scott	Tiberi
Peterson (PA)	Sensenbrenner	Towns
Petri	Serrano	Trafficant
Phelps	Sessions	Turner
Pickering	Shadegg	Udall (CO)
Pitts	Shaw	Udall (NM)
Platts	Shays	Upton
Pombo	Sherman	Velazquez
Pomeroy	Sherwood	Visclosky
Portman	Shimkus	Vitter
Price (NC)	Shows	Walden
Pryce (OH)	Shuster	Walsh
Putnam	Simmons	Wamp
Quinn	Simpson	Watkins (OK)
Radanovich	Skeen	Watson (CA)
Rahall	Skelton	Watt (NC)
Ramstad	Slaughter	Waxman
Rangel	Smith (MI)	Weiner
Regula	Smith (NJ)	Weldon (FL)
Rehberg	Smith (TX)	Weldon (PA)
Reyes	Smith (WA)	Weller
Reynolds	Solis	Wexler
Rodriguez	Souder	Whitfield
Roemer	Spence	Wilson
Rogers (KY)	Spratt	Wolf
Rogers (MI)	Stearns	Woolsey
Rohrabacher	Stenholm	Wu
Ros-Lehtinen	Strickland	Wynn
Ross	Stump	Young (FL)
Rothman	Stupak	
Roukema	Sununu	

NAYS—17

Baird	Honda	Obey
Conyers	Inslee	Olver
DeGette	Jackson (IL)	Rivers
Dingell	Lofgren	Schakowsky
Frank	McDermott	Stark
Hinchey	McKinney	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Allen	Snyder	Tierney
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NOT VOTING—22

Cannon	Kennedy (MN)	Taylor (MS)
Capuano	Larson (CT)	Toomey
Carson (IN)	Lewis (CA)	Waters
Coyne	Millender	Watts (OK)
Engel	McDonald	Wicker
Evans	Miller, George	Young (AK)
Hulshof	Paul	
Jackson-Lee	Riley	
(TX)	Scarborough	

□ 1826

Messrs. DINGELL, JACKSON of Illinois, and CONYERS changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. GIBBONS changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. TIERNEY changed his vote from "yea" to "present."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISAKSON). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for voting on each